

FOREHOE and HENSTEAD
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

THE ANNUAL REPORT

of the
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

the
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

ACKD. 11
Miles

and the
ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR

for

1967

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Forehoe and Henstead Rural District Council

THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR 1967

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Report on the state of the public health in this District for the year ended 31st. December, 1967.

INTRODUCTION

The Rural District of Forehoe and Henstead covers an area of 69,939 acres and has an estimated mid-year population of 31,200.

Judgment of the state of the public's health in the District during the year depends largely on studying the notifications of deaths and their causes and the returns submitted of notifiable infectious diseases. This in itself is a good omen as no great calamity occurred to otherwise give an indication of factors at work which were adversely affecting the health of the community during 1967.

Although the total number of deaths for the year rose from 355 in 1966 to 385, this rise occurred in the 65 to 75 year old age group, and by far the largest group of deaths was at 75 years and over. This is a good indication of the excellent health enjoyed as a whole, but there are still all too many deaths occurring in the younger age groups.

The origin of the diseases causing many of these deaths is still not known, particularly cancer in its various forms, which caused the death of 12 persons under 50 years of age in the district. Nevertheless, important contributory factors in susceptible persons are known and sensible precautions would undoubtedly prevent or delay the onset of the diseases concerned and may well also contribute to a more vigorous and happy old age in many more. I refer to cigarette smoking as a cause of lung cancer which claimed the lives of 13 men in Forehoe and Henstead during the year, and lack of exercise and overweight as contributory factors in coronary heart disease which killed 68 persons in the district during the same period, 15 of whom were under 65 years of age. Most people know these facts by now but prefer to hope that they will not be one of the susceptible minority, so cigarette smoking, sloth and over-eating proceed undiminished and are even on the increase, if tobacco sales, food production and imports and motor vehicles on our roads give any indication.

Not only ill health and the prospect of death cause human misery. New life under certain circumstances can be equally culpable. 35 illegitimate births were notified. We may hope that the 69 lives (there was one infant death) most intimately involved will not be too adversely affected by the events, but this is a source of human unhappiness which need not occur in this day and age.

On a happier note the health of the child population of the district was excellent during 1967. The only infectious disease that was notified in any numbers was measles. There is a real prospect that the measles vaccine currently in use in 1968 will go a long way to eliminate even this. Unfortunately, full opportunity of utilising the facilities for inoculation of children against other diseases is not being taken by parents in the pre-school period. Particularly was this so in the case of vaccination against smallpox, only 56% of babies being protected compared with 65% in the rest of Area 5.

Six persons were killed on the roads of the district during the year. A further 218 persons were injured and 103 of these injuries were serious. These figures are far worse than any other district in Area 5 and this, no doubt, is the penalty of part of the district being in such close proximity to Norwich.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

R. D. Harland

Ber House,
158 Ber Street,
NORWICH,
NOR 56B

FOREHOE AND HENSTEAD RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL 1967

Table 1 GENERAL STATISTICS

Area (in acres)	69,939
Estimated Resident Population	31,200
Rateable Value	£823,653
Sum Produced by a Penny Rate	£3,441

Table 2 LIVE BIRTHS

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	247	222	469
Illegitimate	20	15	35
Totals	267	237	504

Live Birth Rate per 1,000 of Estimated Resident Population - 16.2

Table 3 STILL BIRTHS

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	2	3	5
Illegitimate	-	1	1
Totals	2	4	6

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 of Total Births - 11.8

Table 4 TOTAL BIRTHS

	Males	Females	Total
Live Still	267 2	237 4	504 6

Table 5 INFANT DEATHS

(a) Infant Mortality (Deaths of Infants under 1 year)

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	4	3	7
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Totals	4	3	7

Infant Mortality Rates :

Total - 13.9 (per 1,000 live births)
 Legitimate - 14.9 (per 1,000 live births)
 Illegitimate - 0.0 (per 1,000 illegitimate births)

(b) Neo-Natal Mortality (Deaths of Infants during the first four weeks)

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	3	2	5
Illegitimate	-	-	-

Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births) - 9.9

(c) Early Neo-Natal Mortality (Deaths of Infants under 1 week)

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	3	1	4
Illegitimate	-	-	-

Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births) - 7.9

(d) Perinatal Mortality (Still births and deaths under 1 week)

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	5	4	9
Illegitimate	-	1	1

Perinatal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 total births) - 20.0

Table 6 ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS

Males - 20 Females - 15 Total = 35 (7% of total live births)

Table 7 MATERNAL DEATHS (Including abortion) - Nil.

Maternal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 total births) - 0.0

Table 8 DEATHS (All ages)

Males	Females	Total
195	190	385

Crude Death Rate (per 1,000 of Estimated Resident Population) - 12.3

Table 9 CAUSE OF DEATH OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR

Cause	Males	Females	Total
Pneumonia	1	1	2
Prematurity	1	1	2
Congenital Malformations	2	1	3
	4	3	7

Table 10 NOTIFICATION OF DEATHS RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR
(According to Age Groups)

	Males	Females	Total
Under 4 weeks	3	2	5
Under 1 year	1	1	2
1 and under 5	1	-	1
5 " " 15	1	2	3
15 " " 25	1	-	1
25 " " 35	1	1	2
35 " " 45	3	7	10
45 " " 55	9	6	15
55 " " 65	28	21	49
65 " " 75	57	47	104
75 and over	90	103	193
 Totals	195	190	385

Table 11 CAUSE OF DEATHS (Registrar General)

	Cause	Males	Females	Total
1.	Tuberculosis, respiratory	1	-	1
3.	Syphilitic disease	1	-	1
8.	Measles	-	1	1
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases	2	-	2
10.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	4	1	5
11.	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	13	-	13
12.	Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	8	8
13.	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	4	4
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	19	12	31
15.	Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	1	2	3
16.	Diabetes	2	1	3
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system	21	40	61
18.	Coronary disease, angina	40	25	65
19.	Hypertension with heart disease	1	3	4
20.	Other heart diseases	31	39	70
21.	Other circulatory diseases	16	14	30
23.	Pneumonia	11	8	19
24.	Bronchitis	12	2	14
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	1	1	2
27.	Gastritis, Enteritis and diarrhoea	1	3	4
28.	Nephritis and Nephrosis	-	1	1
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	4	-	4
31.	Congenital Malformations	2	2	4
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	9	20	29
33.	Motor vehicle accidents	2	1	3
34.	All other accidents	1	2	3
	Totals	195	190	385

Table 12 SUMMARY OF BIRTHS AND DEATH RATES

	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Live Births (per 1,000 pop.)	(394)	(436)	(453)	(512)	(579)	(512)	(504)
Forehoe and Henstead R.D.	14.1	15.9	16.1	17.9	19.3	16.8	16.2
Area 5	-	-	-	-	-	15.8	16.3
England and Wales	17.4	18.0	18.2	18.4	18.1	17.7	17.2
Still Births (per 1,000 total births)	(7)	(8)	(14)	(6)	(5)	(17)	(6)
Forehoe and Henstead R.D.	17.5	16.2	29.9	11.5	8.5	32.0	11.8
Area 5	-	-	-	-	-	24.2	9.4
England and Wales	18.7	18.1	17.2	16.3	15.7	15.4	14.8
Crude Deaths (per 1,000 pop.)	(388)	(367)	(419)	(376)	(383)	(355)	(385)
Forehoe and Henstead R.D.	10.1	13.4	10.5	13.1	12.7	11.7	12.3
Area 5	-	-	-	-	-	11.8	12.5
England and Wales	12.0	11.5	12.2	11.3	11.5	11.7	11.2
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)	(9)	(7)	(12)	(10)	(6)	(7)	(7)
Forehoe and Henstead R.D.	22.8	16.0	26.4	19.5	13.6	13.7	13.9
Area 5	-	-	-	-	-	14.2	14.6
England and Wales	21.4	21.4	20.9	19.9	19.0	18.9	18.3

NOTE: 1 - Figures in brackets are the actual number for Forehoe and Henstead R.D.

2 - Area 5 comprises Depwade, Forehoe and Henstead and Loddon R.D.'s., and Diss and Wymondham U.D.'s.

Table 13 CANCER DEATHS DURING LAST FIVE YEARS -
Forehoe and Henstead R.D.

Year	Male			Female		
	Deaths from all Causes	Total Deaths from Cancer	Deaths from Cancer of Lung	Deaths from all causes	Total Deaths from Cancer	Deaths from Cancer of Lung
1967	195	37	13	190	27	-
1966	172	25	8	183	30	1
1965	159	24	8	224	34	3
1964	188	41	15	188	27	1
1963	210	24	7	209	22	1
Totals	924	151	51	994	140	6

Table 14 NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES
(According to Age Groups - Forehoe and Henstead R.D.)

	Under 1	1 - 4 years	5 - 14 years	15 - 24 years	Over 25	Total
Scarlet fever	-	4	20	-	-	24
Measles	3	107	98	5	-	213
Whooping cough	-	5	5	-	-	10
Pneumonia	-	-	2	1	3	6
Infective Jaundice	-	-	-	1	-	1
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	2	2
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	3	3
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	-	-	-	-	1
Tuberculosis, Pulmonary	-	-	1	1	3	5
Tuberculosis, other	-	-	-	-	2	2
Encephalitis	-	-	1	-	-	1
Totals	4	116	127	8	13	268

Table 15 NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES DURING LAST FIVE YEARS -
Forehoe and Henstead R.D.

	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Scarlet Fever	46	12	15	15	24
Measles	504	165	106	266	213
Whooping Cough	9	18	3	1	10
Pneumonia	32	20	22	16	6
Infective Jaundice	3	4	-	4	1
Erysipelas	9	5	1	-	2
Dysentery (Sonne)	25	1	2	37	-
Food Poisoning	1	3	-	1	3
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	1	1	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	2	-	-	1
Tuberculosis, pulmonary	4	3	7	4	5
Tuberculosis, other forms	2	1	2	2	2
Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	1
Totals	635	235	159	346	268

Table 16 VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX

Vaccination of children (under five years of age) during the year, resident in the District and Area 5, is shown in the following table.

	Forehoe and Henstead	Area 5
Number of live births	504	1164
Number of vaccinations	282	753
Percentage vaccinated	56	65

Table 17 BCG VACCINATION AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS

This is offered to all school children at the age of 13 years who do not react to the tuberculin skin test. The number of skin tests and subsequent BCG vaccinations in Forehoe and Henstead schools in the last five years is recorded.

	Year	% Accepted	Skin Tested	% Positive	Given BCG
Wymondham College	1967	90	106	30	74
	1966	77	108	35	68
	1965	72	120	29	81
	1964	82	182	25	128
	1963	79	86	35	41
County Grammar, Wymondham	1967	72	67	6	59
	1966	67	60	13	51
	1965	70	54	15	41
	1964	59	41	2	38
	1963	67	19	21	15
Costessey Secondary Modern	1967	78	93	11	77
	1966	81	75	5	68
	1965	67	49	0	43
	1964	72	88	5	84
	1963	63	96	22	75
Framingham Earl Secondary Modern	1967	96	50	0	47
	1966	86	58	5	55
	1965	85	43	19	35
	1964	69	39	8	36
	1963	72	54	17	45

Table 18 DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

The following is the number of primary immunisations and booster injections given during the year in respect of Area 5.

PRIMARY				BOOSTERS		
Under 1	Age 1-4	Age 5-14	Total	Age 1-4	Age 5-15	Total
478	591	42	1,111	603	1,155	1,758

Table 19 VACCINATION AGAINST POLIOMYELITIS

The following is the number of primary immunisations and boosters given in Area 5 during the year.

PRIMARY		BOOSTERS	
0 - 3 years	4 - 14 years	0 - 3 years	4 - 14 years
1,034	74	137	853

Table 20 IMMUNISATION AGAINST WHOOPING COUGH

The following is the number of whooping cough immunisations recorded in Area 5 during the year.

PRIMARY				BOOSTERS	
Under 1	Age 1-4	Age 5-14	Total	Under 5	
475	584	4	1063	724	

Table 21 IMMUNISATION AGAINST TETANUS

The following is the number of tetanus immunisations recorded in Area 5 during the year.

PRIMARY				BOOSTERS	
Under 1	Age 1-4	Age 5-14	Total	Age 1-4	Age 5-14
478	606	108	1192	612	1678

Table 22 NEW BUILDING

Houses erected in 1967				
By Council		14		
By Private Building		279		
		—		
		293		
		—		
Under construction at end of 1967				
By Council		12		
By Private Building		318		
		—		
		330		
		—		
Private Building during last Five Years				
1967	1966	1965	1964	1963
279	365	403	305	322

Table 23 COUNCIL HOUSING AND THE WAITING LIST

	1967	1966
Waiting List		
No. of applicants at 31.12.67	500	337
Analysis of Waiting List		
Small unit families	432	280
Large unit families	68	57
<u>Note:</u>		
Small unit families are those suitable for 1 or 2 bedoomed dwellings and consist largely of married couples with 1 child or 2 children of the same sex.		
Large unit families mainly represent those with more than 2 children over the age of 8 of opposite sex.		
Local Authority Houses		
Position at 31.12.67		
Pre-war	878	878
Post-war	1238	1216
	—	—
	2116	2094
	—	—

Table 24 DATA ON COUNCIL HOUSE IMPROVEMENT

Total number of pre-war houses	875
Number with complete amenities	336
Number without hot water systems	56
Number being modernised	66
Number being planned	144
	—
	602
	—
Total number of houses in which modernisation is neither completed, in process, nor planned.	273

N.B. All Council houses have water laid on, a sink indoors and an electricity supply.

Table 25 DATA ON COUNCIL OWNED BUNGALOWS FOR THE ELDERLY as at 31.12.67

Types	1 bedroom	60
	2 bedrooms	31
	—	—
	91	—
	—	—
	Number modernised	53
	Number where modernisation in progress	18
	Number being planned	12
	Number awaiting sewer	8
	—	—
	91	—

Table 26

DETAILS OF OLD PEOPLE'S CLUBS

<u>Parish</u>	<u>Meeting Place</u>	<u>Day and Time of Meeting</u>
Barnham Broom	Village Hall	Tuesday (alt.) 2.30 - 4.30 p.m.
Bawburgh	Village Hall	Thursday 2.30 - 4.30 p.m.
Braconash	Reading Room	Tuesday 2.30 - 4.30 p.m.
Colton	Village Hall	Thursday(alt.) 2.30 - 4.30 p.m.
New Costessey	Scouts Hall	Thursday 2.30 - 4.30 p.m.
Old Costessey	Parish Room	Thursday 2.30 - 4.30 p.m.
Deopham	Church Room	Tuesday 2.15 - 4.30 p.m.
Easton	Village Hall	Wednesday(alt.) 2.30 - 4.30 p.m.
Hethersett	Methodist Chapel	Wednesday 2.30 - 5.00 p.m.
Hingham	Lincoln Hall	Thursday 2.30 - 4.30 p.m.
Marlingford	Village Hall	Thursday(alt.) 2.30 - 4.30 p.m.
Mulbarton	Wingfield Hall	Wednesday 2.30 - 4.30 p.m.
Poringland	Village Hall	Thursday 2.30 - 4.30 p.m.
Rockland St. Mary	Margaret Mack Hall	Thursday (alt.) 2.30 - 4.30 p.m.
Saxlingham Nethergate	Village Hall	Thursday 2.30 - 4.30 p.m.
Shotesham	Village Hall	Thursday (alt.) 2.30 - 4.30 p.m.
Surlingham	Parish Hall	Tuesday (alt.) 2.30 - 4.30 p.m.
Trowse	Church Room	Thursday 2.30 - 4.30 p.m.
Wreningham (with Ashwellthorpe)	Ashwellthorpe Village Hall	Thursday(alt.) 2.30 - 4.30 p.m.

Table 27

AVAILABILITY OF THE COUNTY WELFARE OFFICERS

Headquarters :	Local Health Office, Area No. 5, Aspland Road, Riverside Road, Norwich	Monday to Friday - 8.45 a.m. to 5.30 p.m.
Costessey :	C/O Mr. Cox, 108 Norwich Road.	Wednesday - 11.00 a.m. to 12 noon
Hingham :	C/O Mrs. Rosbrook, Bell Corner.	Monday - 2.30 p.m. to 3.00 p.m.

Table 28

COUNTY COUNCIL CHILD WELFARE CENTRES

<u>Centre</u>	<u>Where Held</u>	<u>Day of Month</u>
Bawburgh	Village Hall	last Tuesday)
New Costessey	Methodist Church, Norwich Road.	3rd. Tuesday) Medical
* New Costessey	Methodist Hall	last Tuesday) Officer
Old Costessey	Parish Hall	2nd. Tuesday) attends
* Cringleford	Patteson Club	3rd. Wednesday) regularly
Hethersett	Methodist School Room	3rd. Tuesday)
* Hingham	Lincoln Hall	3rd. Tuesday)
Mulbarton	Wingfield Hall	1st. Wednesday)
* Poringland	Parish Hall	3rd. Wednesday)
Kirby Bedon	Parish Room	2nd. Monday)
Morley St. Botolph	Village Hall	last Wednesday)
Rockland St. Mary	Margaret Mack Hall	last Tuesday) Medical
Saxlingham Nethergate	Village Hall	2nd. Tuesday) Officer
Surlingham	Parish Hall	last Thursday) attends
Shotesham	Trinity Hall	2nd. Wednesday) occasionally
* Upper Stoke Holy Cross	St. George's Hall	2nd. Thursday)
Wicklewood	Village Hall	1st. Friday)

All centres are held from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

* Indicates that National Welfare Foods are available

Table 29

AVAILABILITY OF NATIONAL WELFARE FOODS

<u>Parish</u>	<u>Addresses at which National Welfare Foods are obtainable</u>
Barford	Mr. Garfitt, Post Office
New Costessey	Mrs. Dynes, Upper Stafford Avenue
Old Costessey	Mrs. Pratt, West End Stores
Hethersett	Mrs. Thraxton, "Thornely", Gt. Melton Road
Morley	Mr. Ruthven, Post Office
Mulbarton	Miss Middleton, Post Office
Stoke Holy Cross	Mr. Elsey, Post Office

T H E A N N U A L R E P O R T

of the

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

for the year ended

31st. December, 1967

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for the year 1967 and in doing so I must first mention that the following staff promotions took place. Mr. R. M. Secker, Student Public Health Inspector, passed the Diploma Examination to qualify as a Public Health Inspector and was promoted to the temporary appointment of Public Health Inspector in the department. Mr. D. J. Spencer, Junior Clerk, was then promoted to the position of Student Public Health Inspector and began his four year Training Course in September.

In accordance with the normal procedure, I now give details of the various services which come within the province of the Public Health Department under the heading of -

"SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA"

WATER SUPPLIES

The whole area, with the exception of isolated pockets of dwellings, is covered by piped supplies obtained from Norwich C.B., Wymondham U.D.C., and Mitford and Launditch and Wayland R.D.C's sources and also the Council's own boreholes and, generally speaking, throughout the district the supplies have been adequate and periodic samples have proved satisfactory. There have been no serious complaints except in cases when repair works are necessary to mains and this sometimes temporarily affects the quality of the supply. The number of private supplies drawn from wells diminishes every year but during the year as a result of complaint or doubt as to, quality, 30 samples were taken, details of which are shown in the following table :-

	<u>No. taken</u>	<u>Fit</u>	<u>Unfit</u>	<u>Doubtful</u>
Chemical	2	2	-	-
Bacteriological	28	18	6	4
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	30	20	6	4
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

In all cases where the Analyst's report revealed unsatisfactory water, the necessary action was taken either by means of remedial measures or alternative supplies and it was not found necessary to take statutory action.

SEWERAGE AND CESSPOOL EMPTYING

For the second year running there was an increase in the number of visits and loads removed from cesspools serving private and Council owned properties, despite the fact that steady progress is being made with sewerage schemes in the larger parishes. It can be seen from the detailed figures that nearly 1000 more loads were removed in 1967. It would appear that at least for the next year or so there is still no likelihood of any substantial reduction in the work of the cesspool emptying section and future requirement will be governed to a certain extent by the amount of development allowed in Parishes where no sewerage scheme is yet included in future development. Unfair criticism of the Council is often made when there are delays in emptying which occur only when there is a sudden unexpected heavy call on the service. This would, of course, be avoided if the number of vehicles and men was large enough to allow for a permanent 'stand by' service and would be quite uneconomical in almost any Authority.

The following are the details of cesspool emptying carried out during the year :-

	<u>Visits</u> (1966)	<u>Visits</u> 1967	<u>Loads Removed</u> (1966)	<u>Loads Removed</u> 1967
Private	2424	2697	3425	3992
Council Estates and Sewage Plants	802	821	2149	2323
Outside District	95	102	113	127
	3321	3620	5687	6442
	—	—	—	—

As in previous years the cost of disposal continues to rise due to long hauls to disposal points into public sewers, but this method of disposal is preferable to the discharge of crude sewage on to agricultural land, especially in the light of modern farming practice and changes in crop rotation. The Council are fortunate that suitable public sewers are available in or adjacent to the area, having in mind that many Rural Districts have great difficulty in finding any satisfactory disposal point.

NIGHT SOIL COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

It was still necessary to continue this service with two vehicles covering the whole of the district on a weekly basis. There has however, been a gradual reduction in the number of properties requiring the service and probably another year will see the end of the need for two vehicles. Disposal now takes place only by discharge into the public sewers.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

The present scheme is carried out by weekly collection with the back door skep method in operation. Whilst this is not considered a satisfactory method, it is accepted as much more preferable to the kerb side method and costs do not allow for the additional labour involved if the skep is to be avoided.

The hygienic method of a paper sack system however, over the whole district, should be the ultimate aim and it is hoped that the time is not far off when a start can be made in the district with a trial system.

The volume of household refuse increases every year not only because of an increased number of new properties, but because of modern methods of packing and the ever increasing number of properties with smaller gardens and modern methods of heating which greatly decrease the ability to dispose of a reasonable portion of refuse. These changes necessitate further thinking in the terms of vehicle type and size and the possibility of the paper sack collection system raises further problems in the selection of vehicles to serve over a reasonable period of years.

The refuse collection scheme is carried out by a fleet of 7 vehicles, one being used as a relief vehicle. The total labour force is 22 men, plus additional labour during the holiday periods. In addition to normal house collections, special collections are made in the broads area and also from hospitals, nursing homes, etc. Excess household refuse is collected on request and a charge of 10/- per visit is made. Abandoned cars etc., are collected and taken to the Council's depot and then disposed of through scrap metal dealers.

Disposal of refuse now takes place at two main tips - Cringleford and Hackford - and from time to time small pits are filled where these fit in to the normal collection routes.

In June a Working Party was set up officially to investigate long term refuse disposal problems in an area comprising some 15 Local Authorities and covering more or less central and southern Norfolk. I am privileged to be Chairman of this Working Party and it is hoped to present a full report on the subject at a later date.

HOUSING

Taking the District as a whole, I suppose it can be said that the general standard of housing is fairly satisfactory but this depends upon what we mean as "satisfactory". If we define a satisfactory house as being one which has the normal amenities, then the position is not satisfactory as there are still many dwellings, both rented and owner/occupied, which have no W.C., bath, or even in some cases, a sink. This group also includes some Council owned dwellings and whilst it is agreed that the clearance of unfit houses should continue, there is great need for much more to be done to improve those dwellings which still lack the normal amenities. During the year the following dwellings were dealt with - by Demolition Orders - 8, by Undertakings not to re-let - 19 and by Closing Orders - 2. In addition to these, there is still a large number of condemned properties occupied and many of these must be considered for re-housing at the earliest possible moment.

The parishes of Mulbarton and Swardeston have been surveyed under the 'Improvement Area' powers of the Housing Act, 1964 and it was found that in these particular parishes the problem was not very serious, as by far the larger proportion of all types of dwellings had most of the normal amenities and the need for declaring 'Improvement Areas' would appear only to arise in small groups of dwellings. It was however, decided to adjourn any further action in these parishes and to concentrate on those parishes where main drainage was already available, and a start was therefore made in the group of parishes covered by the Flordon, Newton Flotman and Saxlingham Scheme and also in Poringland.

There was a further reduction in the number of dwellings improved under the 'Discretionary' and 'Standard' Grants Scheme, as shown by the following table. This is regretted, but is no doubt partly due to the fact that the maximum grants available have not been changed for some years and now do not bear a correct relation to the present day costs. It is understood that the Ministry are considering new proposals for the improvement of old houses and it is hoped that any new legislation will give greater incentive to owners to take advantage of improvement grants.

	<u>Standard</u>	<u>Discretionary</u>	<u>Total</u>
Applications received	30	26	56
Units concerned	31	28	59
Applications approved	28	26	54
Units concerned	29	28	57
Owner/Occupier dwellings	21	18	39
Dwellings let	8	10	18
Total amount of grants approved	£6,159	£9,141	£15,300
Discretionary grants refused	1		
Standard grants refused	1		
(Transferred to Discretionary grant)			

CARAVAN SITES & CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960

There are 42 licensed sites in the district in the main for single caravans. Only 5 sites cater for more than five caravans each and the larger site is provided for a maximum of 16 caravan standings. The Council's Tower Hill Caravan Park is not included as a licensed site but has continued to provide accommodation for 28 families. It is apparently still the only Council owned residential caravan site in the County and has been the subject of several visits by other Local Authorities. I am pleased to say that no serious problems have arisen and the residents have co-operated in the smooth running of the whole project.

Further consideration was given to the setting up of a site for the itinerant dealer but this met with stern opposition from the Parish Council and the idea was finally abandoned. For the time being this decision does not appear to be creating any serious problem as the number of itinerant dealers has now diminished and the need may disappear altogether.

Whilst from time to time it is necessary to take action against owners of sites where caravans suddenly appear, the overall position in the district has greatly improved. Fortunately, the gypsy problem has not arisen to any great extent, but this whole question is under consideration by the Ministry with a view to finding a permanent solution.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

The following table is an abstract of the details submitted to the Ministry:-

Registration and General Inspection

<u>Class of Premises</u>	<u>Premises Registered during year</u>	<u>Total number Registered</u>	<u>Registered Premises receiving general inspection</u>
Offices	-	18	3
Retail shops	3	39	18
Wholesale shops and warehouses	-	2	-
Catering establishments open to public	-	1	-
Fuel storage depots	-	4	1

Inspection of registered premises

Visits of all kinds by inspectors	54
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FOOD & DRUGS ACT, 1955

FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS

208 visits to food premises were made during the year and it was not necessary to take any statutory action for infringements.

In several cases minor infringements of the Regulations were discovered but were satisfactorily remedied by informal action and I am of the opinion that the general standard of food premises in the district is satisfactory.

In addition to the visits to permanent premises, there has of course been the concentrated effort in conjunction with the Royal Norfolk Showground. All the catering firms and every standholder were made aware of their responsibility.

under the Hygiene Regulations and advice given where necessary in the layout and management of catering facilities and assistance provided for the disposal of drainage, kitchen waste and litter. Whilst there were a number of cases where samples of prepared food were found to be contaminated on analysis, the general position was very satisfactory. In all cases of unsatisfactory food samples, attention of all the standholders and caterers was drawn to the need for more direct supervision during the preparation and handling of food.

MEAT INSPECTION

There are still 4 licensed slaughterhouses in the district, one each at Costessey and Hethersett and two in Swardston. All animals slaughtered were inspected and those passed as fit for human consumption were stamped in accordance with the Regulations. The slaughterhouse premises are the subject of an annual inspection by an officer of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, and no serious complaint was made.

The bulk of meat inspection is carried out by an Authorised Meat Inspector and he is assisted by the Public Health Inspectors when necessary, including the weekend rota. No killing takes place on Saturday afternoons or Sundays, except in emergency circumstances.

The table at the end of this Section again shows an increase in the number of animals slaughtered and the figures for condemned meat show no significant change in the general pattern of percentages for the various diseases and conditions. The almost complete absence of tuberculosis was maintained and there was no increase in the cysticercosis figures, in fact, a good decrease as far as sheep and lambs were concerned.

All condemned meat is disposed of under the agreed methods, mainly at an authorised disposal plant.

SUMMARY OF ANIMALS KILLED AND INSPECTED AND DETAILS OF CARCASSES AND PARTS CONDEMNED

<u>Cattle</u> (excluding cows)	<u>Cows</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep</u>	<u>Pigs</u>	-	<u>Total</u>
3938	1491	125	1654	41,548		48,756

STATISTICS OF MEAT CONDEMNED AS REQUIRED BY THE MINISTRY

<u>All diseases</u> <u>Ex. Tuberculosis</u> <u>and Cysticerci</u>	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Cows</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep</u> & Lambs	<u>Pigs</u>
Whole carcasses condemned	3	6	7	3	59
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	1206	519	32	180	4719
Percentage of number inspected, affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	30.63%	34.85%	26.14%	10.90%	11.33%

Tuberculosis only

Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	504
Percentage of number inspected affected with tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	1.20 %

Cysticercosis

Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	21	5	-	4	-
Carcases treated by refrigeration	21	5	-	-	-
Generalised and condemned	-	-	-	-	-

Details of meat condemned:

BEEF

1	Steer	(Arthritis & Oedema)	1	Cow	(Emaciation)
2	Steers	(Fevered)	1	Cow	(Tumours)
1	Steer	(Septic Peritonitis)	1	Cow	(Septic Metritis)
			1	Cow	(Gangrene & Injury)
			1	Cow	(Septic Pneumonia)

VEAL

2	Calves	(Immaturity)
1	Calf	(Septicaemia)
1	Calf	(Septic Pneumonia)
1	Calf	(Moribund)
1	Calf	(Oedema)
1	Calf	(Peritonitis)

PORK

3	Sows	(Septicaemia)	17	Pigs	(Pyaemia)
5	Sows	(Pyaemia)	2	Pigs	(Injury)
7	Sows	(Emaciation)	4	Pigs	(Emaciation)
1	Sow	(Erysipelas)	1	Pig	(Jaundice)
1	Sow	(Injury)	1	Pig	(Abnormal Odour)
2	Sows	(Tumours)	4	Pigs	(Fevered)
1	Sow	(Toxaemia)	3	Pigs	(Acute Septic Peritonitis)
1	Sow	(Septic Peritonitis)	2	Pigs	(Acute Septic Pleurisy)
			1	Pig	(Septic Arthritis)
			1	Pig	(Lymphadenitis)
			1	Pig	(Septicaemia)
			1	Pig	(Septic Pneumonia)

MUTTON

3	Sheep	(Emaciation)
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	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Total weight of carcases condemned	6	2	3	22
Total weight of parts of carcases and offal condemned	23	10	2	18
Total weight condemned	34	13	2	12

FACTORIES ACT, 1948 and 1961 The following tabulated details are in accordance with the Return required by the Ministry:-

<u>Premises</u>	<u>Number on Register</u>	<u>Inspect- ions</u>	<u>Written Notices</u>	<u>Occupiers Prosecuted</u>
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 & 6 are to be enforced by local authorities	8	8	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority	133	77	-	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority	2	2	-	-
Totals :	143	87	-	-

Cases in which defects were found

Sanitary Conveniences, Section 7

	<u>Found</u>	<u>Remedied</u>
(a) Insufficient	2	2
(b) Unsuitable or defective	1	1
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-
	3	3

Outwork

<u>Nature of work</u>	<u>No. of outworkers in August list required by Sec.110</u>	<u>No. of instances of work in un-wholesome premises</u>
Wearing apparel - making etc.	6	-
Brush making	-	-
Cosaques, Christmas Crackers, Christmas stockings, etc.	2	-
	8	-

FREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

There was no general evidence that rodent infestation was any worse than in the previous year or so, in fact, weather conditions did not favour a build-up in the rat population. The figures given below show a general decrease in each Section and this bears out my previous point.

Number of properties inspected:

(a) by notification	-	467
(b) by survey	-	2958

Number of properties treated	-	607
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One vermin destroyer is employed and his time is fully occupied in dealing with complaints, general treatment and survey work during systematic inspections in each village. Except in a few cases, agricultural properties are not included but when they are dealt with, charges are made similar to other business premises.

I think it would be correct to say that this is a service which can continue fairly well at the present level but one operator cannot be expected to make any large in-road into the rat population as a whole. He can only keep it in check and I must again emphasise that a much more satisfactory service can be given to include practically every type of property if there is, say, a two-man team.

GENERAL

In addition to the main sections already reported, the Public Health Department is concerned with investigations into a number of subjects, including Infectious Disease, General Nuisances, Noise Abatement, Cemeteries, Animal Boarding Establishments, Scrap Metal Dealers, Anthrax Order, Knacker's Yard, Petroleum Acts, Agricultural Workers Health, Welfare and Safety Regulations and also the general supervision of the Council's Central Depot.

Certain of these items require the issue of licences and the registration of premises. In no case was it found necessary either to refuse or revoke a licence or the registration of premises.

It is anticipated that in the coming year, more work will have to be done in connection with the inspection and supervision of poultry killing premises of which there are three main premises in the district. Fortunately, the two larger premises kill mainly poultry or ducks bred on the premises, and the bought-in broiler type of poultry and the incidence of disease is relatively small. It will, however, be important to keep a strict check on the general hygiene practised on the premises as this could be the more important factor in relation to the spread of infection.

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS

Housing	2152	Scrap Metal Dealers' Act	1
Public Health Acts	330	Pest Control	53
Water Supplies	54	Factories Act	16
Drainage	250	Animal Boarding Establishments	8
Public Cleansing Services	512	Knacker's Yard	7
Infectious Disease	76	Petroleum Acts	72
Slaughterhouses and Meat Inspection	425	Smoke Nuisances	8
Housing Improvement Grants	1441	Offices, Shops & Railway Premises Act	46
Caravans	349	Anthrax	-
Disinfestations and Disinfections	13	Poultry Inspection	17
Food & Drugs Act and Food Hygiene Regulations	208	Noise Abatement	42
Cemeteries	87	Agricultural Workers, Health Welfare & Safety Regulations	26
		Miscellaneous	312
			6505

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, I would like to thank the Medical Officer of Health, Dr. D. F. Hadman, for the support he has given me whenever necessary during the year and at the same time to express the disappointment of the department that his stay in this District has been so brief, but to wish him well in his new venture into private practice.

I would also like to thank the Council, and more especially the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee, for their interest and support and finally to add my grateful thanks to the members of my staff for their co-operation at all times. !

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

GEOFFREY A. J. BROWNE, F.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector

R E P O R T
of the
ENGINEER & SURVEYOR
for the year 1967

W A T E R S U P P L Y

The District is comprehensively served by public water mains. The Council is the water supply authority for 16 parishes, the remaining 26 being within the Statutory Water Supply Area of the Norwich Corporation.

To supply its own area, the Council obtains water in bulk from the Norwich Corporation, Wymondham Urban District Council, Mitford and Launditch Rural District Council and Wayland Rural District Council, and in addition operates two small headworks, one at Kimberley and the other at Newton Flotman.

The estimated population in the Council's water area is 7,800.

WATER MAINS EXTENSION

During the year a short extension comprising 94 yards of 3" pipes was put in to serve a new private housing site at Hingham.

NEWTON FLOTMAN, FLORDON AND SAXLINGHAM THORPE WATER SUPPLY

This area is supplied with water derived from the Council's Newton Flotman borehole as a temporary measure pending the availability of a bulk supply from the mains of the Norwich Corporation at Swainsthorpe. The increase in demand for water threatens to outstrip the known yield of the bore.

This year a link main comprising 1934 yards of 8" and 429 yards of 4" pipes has been constructed between Swainsthorpe and Newton Flotman to be brought into use as soon as the Corporation can make a supply of water available.

S E W E R A G E

Comprehensive public sewerage systems are maintained at Costessey, Cringleford, Hethersett, Hingham and Poringland (including parts of Framingham Earl, Caistor St. Edmund and Upper Stoke Holy Cross), Newton Flotman, Saxlingham Nethergate and Flordon. In addition, some 24 Council Housing Sites over the district are sewered with outfalls to small sewage disposal plants.

The estimated aggregate population served by sewers is 15,500.

NEWTON FLOTMAN, FLORDON AND SAXLINGHAM SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL SCHEME

This scheme, comprising the construction of a sewage disposal works at Saxlingham, the sewerage of the three villages named and the construction of five sewage pumping stations, was substantially completed this year and the sewers and disposal works were put into commission in September.

STOKE HOLY CROSS AND SWAINSTHORPE SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL SCHEME

Work continued throughout the year on this scheme.

MULBARTON, SWARDESTON AND BRACONASH SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL SCHEME

A tender for this scheme was accepted in December.

COSTESSEY SEWERAGE

At the West End Sewage Pumping Station an automatically operated standby pump has been installed to avoid nuisances which had previously arisen when for any reason the existing duty pump failed.

COUNCIL HOUSING SITE SEWAGE DISPOSAL

- (a) Coldham Green, Deopham : In order to make provision for additional dwellings to be built on this site, the sewage disposal plant has been extended.
- (b) The Oaks, Colton : The Council has approved plans to carry out improvements to the existing Council houses at Colton Street. To cope with the drainage from these, a sewer was laid between them and "The Oaks" Site and extensions carried out at the sewage plant there.

C O S T E S S E Y S T R E E T L I G H T I N G

In pursuit of the Council's policy of lighting streets at Costessey as and when they are made up and taken over by the County Council, installations comprising some 46 lamp standards have been provided at Farmlands Road, Oval Avenue, Oval Road, St. Walstan's Close, Grove Avenue, Three Mile Lane and Brecklands Road.

All lighting at Costessey complies with the British Standard Code of Practice, it is therefore a "system of road lighting" within the meaning of the Local Government Act, 1966. This has meant that at 1st April, 1967 the lighting installation in highways repairable at public expense, became vested in the Norfolk County Council as Highway Authority.

N E W B U I L D I N G

New building work in the district has continued at approximately the same level as in recent years, although the number of plans deposited for Town Planning and Building Regulation purposes showed a slight decrease, the figures being as follows:

1965:	1210	1966:	1178	1967:	1146
-------	------	-------	------	-------	------

During the year 279 private houses and 14 council houses were completed and at the 31st December, 318 private and 12 council houses were under construction.

11 Appeals were made to the Minister of Housing and Local Government against the Council's refusal of planning permission and were decided as follows:

<u>Proposals</u>	<u>Appeals</u>	<u>Dismissed</u>	<u>Allowed</u>
Residential Development	9	5	4
Abattoir	1	1	—
Engineering workshop	1	1	—

The work of inspecting and supervising building work for the purposes of the Building Regulations has proceeded satisfactorily during the year, and very good relations between the Council's building control officers and builders operating in the district have been maintained. No infringements of the Regulations have occurred which could not be satisfactorily remedied by informal action.

WILLIAM A. JONES, A.M.I.S.E., M.R.S.H.,

**TOWN PLANNING & BUILDING
REGULATION APPLICATIONS**

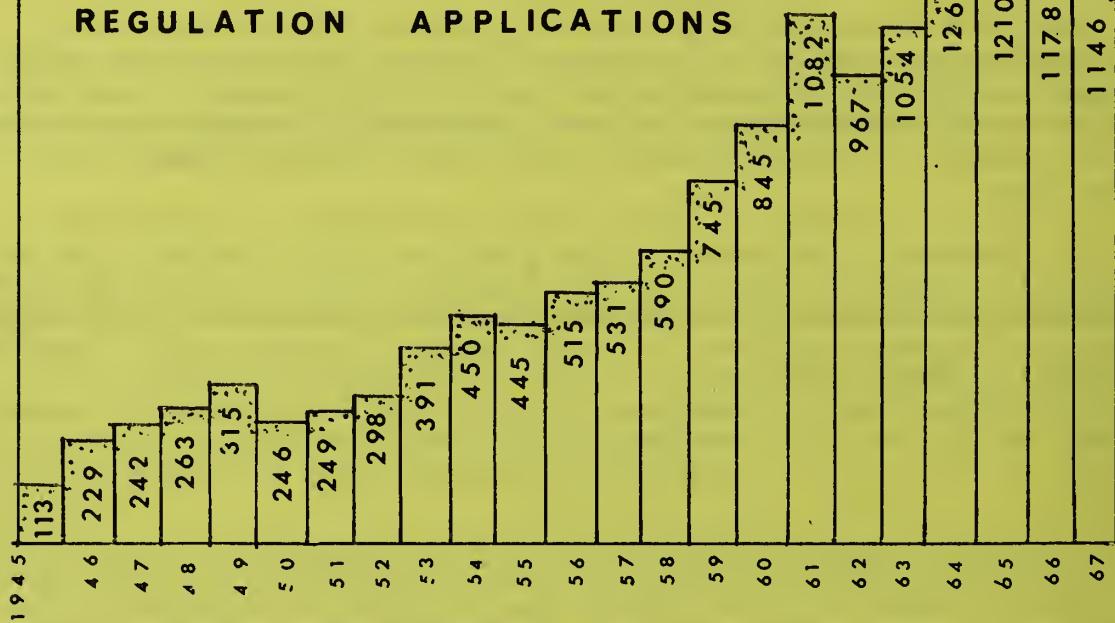


FIG. 3

NO. OF HOUSES COMPLETED ANNUALLY

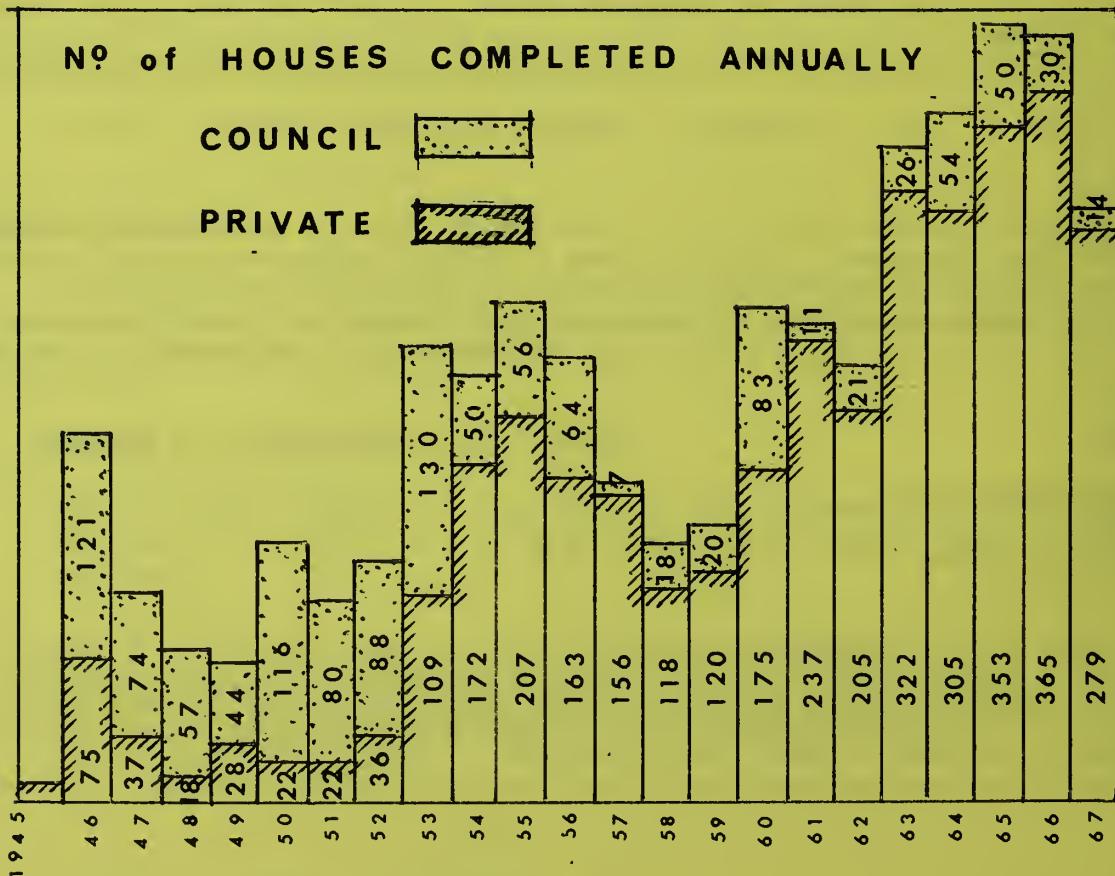


FIG. 4

WATER SUPPLY

Number of connections to mains
in Council's water supply area

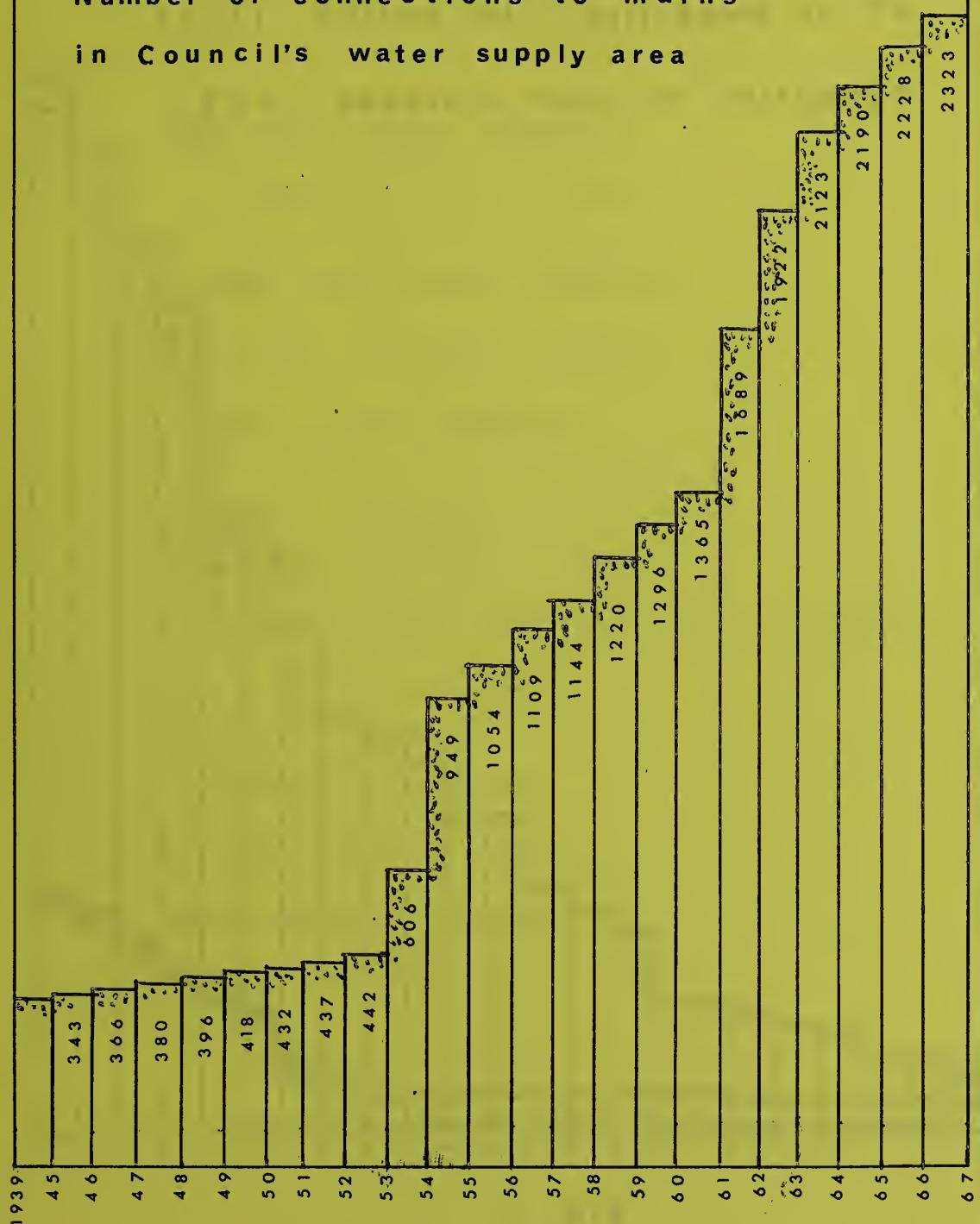


FIG. 1

PROPERTIES CONNECTED TO SEWERS

(including sewers discharging to Council Housing
Site Sewage Disposal Works)

No. of properties in the district : 11,116

Proportion on main drainage : 46%

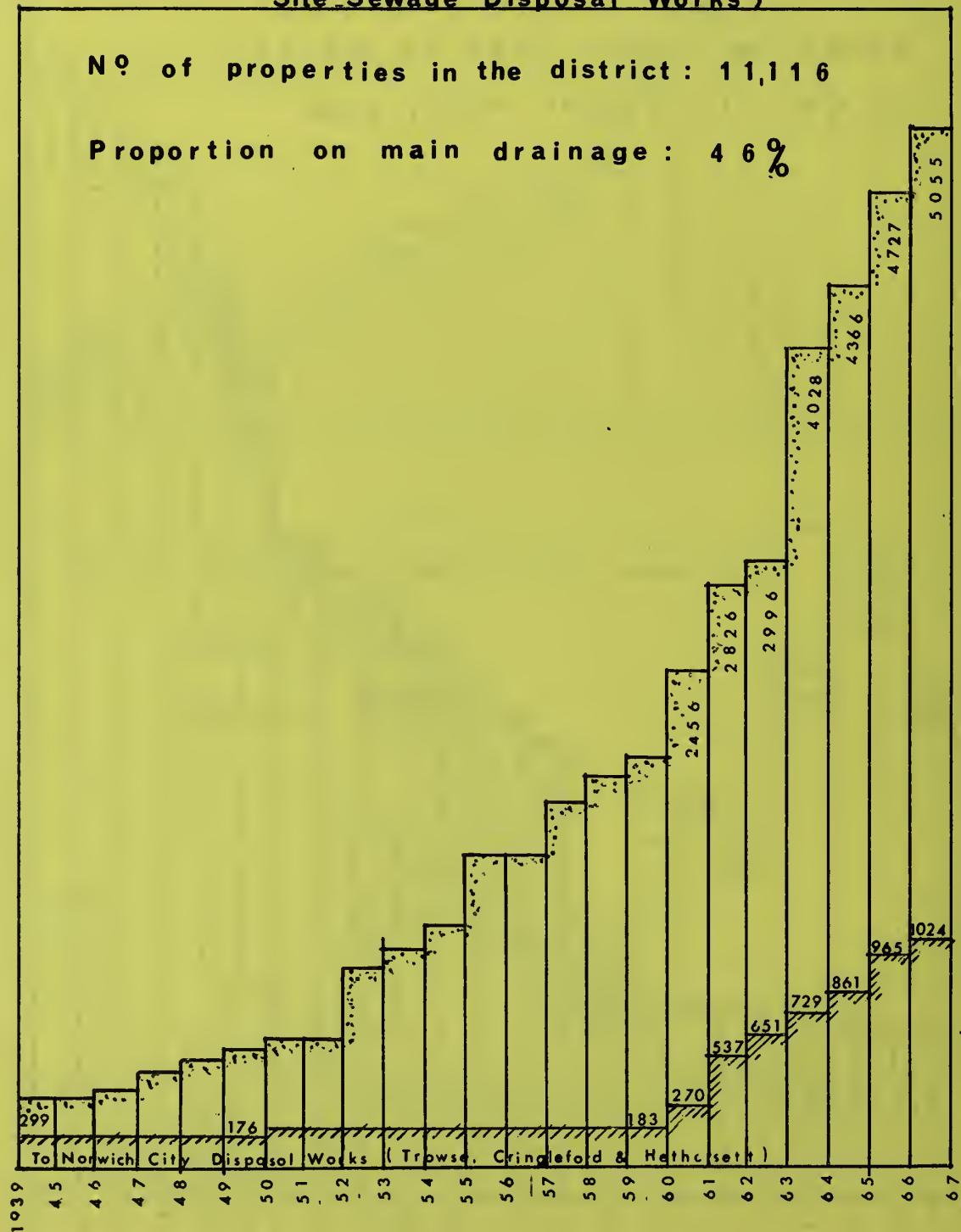


FIG. 2
(34)

S T A F F

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

D. F. Hadman, M.B., B.S., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., D.P.H.

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

G. A. J. Browne, F.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.

DEPUTY CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

B. G. B. South, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS

R. Stevenson M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.

F. Douglas M.A.P.H.I.

D. O. Herradine M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.

R. Secker

D. J. Spencer Student Public Health Inspector (September, 1961)

D. Jonas Meat Inspector

ENGINEER & SURVEYOR

W. A. Jones, A.M.I.S.E., M.R.S.H.

DEPUTY ENGINEER & SURVEYOR

G. Siree, A.M.I.P.E.
